The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,243.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 26 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	20
" Carwar	10	" Coconada	22
" Narrakal	12	" Vizagapatam	23
" Tuticorin	14	" Bimlipatam	24
" Colombo	15	" Gopalpore	25
" Galle	15	" False Point	26
" Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
" Pondicherry	18		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, with the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

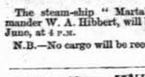
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
" Kurrachee	16	" Fao	2
" Guadur	6	" Guadur	6
" Muscat	20	" Linga	8
" Bunder Abbas	22	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Muscat	23	" Muscat	12
" Bushire	26	" Guadur	14
" Fao	27	" Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

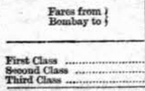


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

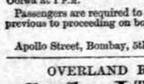
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz:—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwel.	Malwan.	Gos.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersajee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.—R. RUBALTINO & Co. running in connection with the Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company. These commodious English-built Steamers, offering every comfort to Passengers, sail regularly from Alexandria on the 1st and 15th of every month for Genoa, calling at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Rates of Fares.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Messina	£ 4 10s.	£ 3 4s.	£ 1 16s.
Naples	" 6 0s.	" 4 16s.	" 2 4s.
Leghorn	" 7 10s.	" 6 0s.	" 2 16s.
Genoa	" 8 5s.	" 6 16s.	" 2 16s.

Six Shillings per day charged for Board during detention.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria, E Mahorechi and D. N. Mitzaki, Esqs., Suez, and in Bombay to

Bombay, 26th April, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "China," (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Suez as above calling at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 31st instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 29 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

Just arrived, ex P. & O. S. S. "Baroda."

WATERPROOF SUITS.

Coat, Caps, and Leggings for Rs. 35, Reversible.

BUGGY AND KNEE RUGS.

Measuring 62 by 56.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM SHIP "Neera," having arrived with Cargo ex "Rosetta" 17th, and "Luxor" 24th April, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Bovre Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Behar" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels:—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Delta," from Southampton, 1st May.
" "Poonah," from Marseilles, 9th May.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Massilia," from Southampton, 24th April.
" "Sicilian," from Liverpool, 24th April.

R. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—On and after the 1st June the Office and Residence of the undersigned will be removed to the Adelphi Family Hotel (private rooms), Byculla, until further notice.

ADOLPH GABRIEL, Dentist.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—A dividend on the A shares of this Bank for the last six months of 1868, at 9 per cent, is payable to the Proprietors registered at this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—The Directors have reserved for distribution in India a limited number of the new issue of shares, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th of June.

The shares will be allotted at par, and calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£2	per share.
" allotment	£2	" "
31st August 1869	£2	" "
28th February 1870	£2-10	" "
31st May 1870.....	£2-10	" "

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—After 30th June next no Interest will be allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a third dividend, at the rate of 2s. in the Pound sterling, will be payable on and after Wednesday, 2nd June, to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th May, 1869.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 31st instant to 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED,

At Reduced Prices,

Best Carte de Visite Albums, of sizes.
Do. Albums for Pasting Pictures, of all sizes.
Solid Sketch Books and Blocks, of sizes (De La Rue's).
Letter Clips—Letter and Foolscap size.
Hand Clips, of all sizes.
Best Metallic Measuring Tapes, 30, 50, 66, and 100 feet (Chesterman's).

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

FOR SALE, at English cost, 8 annas per shilling.

A large and choice collection of the following Pianoforte Music,
Songs,
Dance Music,
Pieces,
Operatic pieces.

10 per cent will be allowed if taken over 10 Rs., and for cash only.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the construction of a catch siding half way between Reversing Station and Egutpoora on the Thull Ghaut Incline.

The plans may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on application to the Acting District Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 31st instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Catch Siding" not later than the 10th June next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 29th May, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co. (Limited).—NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday, 10th June, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and confirming the provisional sale of the property of the Company made by Mr. H. Maxwell, Chairman, to Mr. Narrayen Christna Laud, for Rs. 65,000, and, if confirmed, to pass the following Resolution:—

I. That clause 42 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

II. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

And to appoint Liquidators, or a Liquidator, and fix their or his remuneration.

T. WILSON,
G. MANSON,
JAS. W. BROWN, } Directors.

Bombay, 29th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of Premchund Roychund, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon reading the affidavit of Thomas Fisher Punnett, sworn in this matter on the 28th day of May, instant, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the trustees of the abovenamed estate, who has given notice of his intention to resign his office of trustee, I do order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be permitted to resign his said office of trustee from and after this date; and I do further order and direct that James Bankes and George Ramsay Wilson, the remaining trustees of the said estate, be permitted from and after this date to do and perform all further matters required to be done in connection with the said estate.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP,
Manisty & Hurrell,
Solicitors to the Estate.

GUJERATI and ENGLISH POCKET DICTIONARY, by Karsandas Mulji ....Rs. 3
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

O'KINEALY'S Edition of the PENAL CODE ... ...Rs. 15
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS, 1868, complete, half bound .. ..Rs. 100
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS, 1834 to 1867, handsomely bound. Five vols. ... ...Rs. 60
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, to come into operation on the 1st June, 1869 ... ...Rs. 1
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1869. ... ...Rs. 15
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OWEN JONES' GRAMMAR of ORNAMENT.—One hundred and twelve coloured plates—reduced price. ... ...Rs. 46
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DAY'S FISHES of MALABAR, half bound morocco, plates beautifully coloured... ...Rs. 52-8
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEITH-JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS. ... ...Rs. 72-8
Ditto Handy Royal Atlas. ...Rs. 33-0
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA.—Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso, with Gustave Dore's designs, two Volumes folio, half morocco. ... ...Rs. 100
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOUFFE'S ROYAL COOKERY BOOK, with 16 large plates, printed in colours, and 117 woodcuts, handsomely bound and gilt edged, fit for the drawing-room table ... .Rs. 26-4
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENGLISH CYCLOPŒDIA.—ARTS and SCIENCES, half russia .. ..Rs. 72
Ditto Natural History, half russia 33
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KAYE and WATSON'S PEOPLES of INDIA, Vols. I. and II. ... ...Rs. 50, Cash
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SIMPSON'S INDIA, ANCIENT and MODERN.—A series of 50 facsimiles of water colour drawings, to be completed in ten parts, five plates in each part. Parts 1 to 4 ... ...Rs. 21 each part, Cash.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

...OMBAY, mounted and ... ...Rs. 5
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

...INDIA, on rollers and ... ...Rs. 40
... ... 32
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the second Floor of Block No. 4 in the Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. For particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Money Order Agency at Mahableshwur will be closed from the 6th proximo for the rainy season.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Chief Office, Bombay, 28th May, 1869.

COPYING PRESSES, foolscap size, complete with damping box, books, &c.... ... ...Rs. 68

*** The above are of first class workmanship and the price is extremely moderate.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

MACINTOSHE'S WATERPROOF SHEETS, measuring 10 by 7 feet. These will be found exceedingly useful for a variety of purposes during the rains... ...Rs. 35

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

NEW SERIES of BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHS by J. Sachê, 12 by 10 inches, each ...Rs. 2-8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of large phantasmagoria Lanterns, fitted with 3½ inch Achromatic Condensers, very powerful Argand Lamps, complete with all necessary apparatus, and accompanied by 25 beautifully painted sliders—Rs. 350.

*** The attention of all desiring to afford entertainment to a number of persons is respectfully directed to this endless source of amusement; the management is extremely simple, and as the lamp burns the ordinary cocoanut oil, no difficulty can possibly be experienced in getting the instrument to work, the sliders are very artistic, and comprise views by day and night, chromatraps, and transformation scenes, curious, amusing, and grotesque.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

HAND MAGNIFYERS for the examination of Photographs, and Minute Works of Art, &c., in German-silver frame, with ebony handle.

2 Inch	Rs. 2 8	3 Inch.....	Rs. 5
2½ Inch	3 8	4 Inch..	7

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

MAGIC LANTERNS, complete with lamp, reflector, &c., and one dozen sliders—

No. 1 giving a defined picture 2½ feet in diameter.....	Rs.	7	0
No. 2 ditto	4½ ditto	28	0
No. 3 ditto	6 to 7 ditto	40	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S travelling bags by Toulmin and Gale, fitted with every requisite for the toilet, &c. The above are well adapted for presentation.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SELF-WINDING MEASURING TAPES.—Each consists of a graduated continuous solid steel Ribbon, which, upon being liberated after use, recoils into its case. For strength, durability, portability and extreme accuracy, these are unequalled. Price—3 feet Rs. 4; 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet, Rs. 7-8; 12 feet, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

ELLIOTT'S CIRCULAR POCKET THERMOMETER.—This instrument is especially intended for travellers. It fits into a case about the size of an ordinary watch in which it is perfectly secure from injury. Price Rs. 12-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

ABNEY'S POCKET CLINOMETER, BY ELLIOTT.—This instrument will be found most useful in determining the inclines and declines of any kind of work. Price complete in case Rs. 35.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

IMPROVED WATCH SIZED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER by Negretti and Zamba. This beautiful little instrument will correctly indicate altitudes up to 20,000 feet, which being engraved upon the dial plate may be read off at once without any complicated calculations. It is compensated, and may be relied upon in any climate.

Price in German Silver case.....Rs. 100
Price in Electro-plated ornamental case..... " 115

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Attention is invited to a number of excellent instruments at extremely moderate prices, varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65, just unpacked by the undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

AN ARAB HORSE, HARNESS and MAIL PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 650.

Horse, bay, with black points, sound and quiet to ride or drive.

Mail Phaeton and Harness, good and serviceable. Apply to THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos they require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill ...Rs. 29 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon ... " 15 "
Tuning Pianos ... " 7 "
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music ... " 20 "

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

CARR BROTHERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves...	Rs.	30 per doz.
Do. do. ½ sleeves...	"	28 "
Merino Shirts long sleeves...	"	38 "
" sleeves...	"	36 "
" Extra sizes...	"	42 "
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves...	"	48 "
" Extra sizes...	"	56 "

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons...	Rs.	42 per doz.
Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do. ...	"	48 "
Men's do. do. do. ...	"	50 "
Do. do. Out-size...	"	65 "
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers ...	"	65 "
Men's do. do. do. ...	"	70 "
Ex. Men's do. do. ...	"	75 "

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	
Brown Cotton half hose... from 9 to 12	per doz.	
Fancy Striped do ...	12-8	"
Leather Merino half hose ...	12-0	"
Do. do. ...	15-8	"
Do. do. ...	17-0	"
Shetland Merino Striped Hose...	16-8	"
Do. do. ...	17-8	"
Do. do. ...	18-0	"
Clerical Hose ...	19-0	"
Leather mixed ...	18-8	"
Grey Merino ...	14-0	"
White Cotton ½ hose ...	Rs. 11 to 13-8	"
Fancy do. ...	Rs. 12 8 to 16-8	"
Yeshing Handkerchiefs ...	29-0 per box	
The Nowchwang ...	33-0	"

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves ...	Rs.	3-0 per pair.
Ladies' Tinted ditto ...	"	2-8 "
Ladies' Riding Gloves.		
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves		
Buckskin Gloves.		
Dogskin Riding Gloves.		
Cloth Gloves.		
Spun Silk Gloves.		

HATS.

CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

BEAK'S Patent Felt and Pith Solar Hat, Rs. 12 each, (for which we are Sole Agents).

Manufactured by Ness and Co., Blackfriars Road, London.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42ND.
THE 91ST.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA
ARGYLL.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

CARR BROTHERS.
LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded ...Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, " ... "	25 0	" 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, " ... "	22 0	" 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Black capsule, " ... "	22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, " ... "	18 8	" 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, " ... "	17 0	" 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule, " ... "	15 8	" 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, " ... "	13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, " ... "	22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded ...Rs.	32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto ... "	26 0	
Macon, ditto ... "	21 0	
Chablis, ditto ... "	22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry ...	Labelled ...	Rs.	74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	" ...	"	36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	" ...	"	32 0 " 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil	" ...	"	27 0 " 14 8
for Ball purposes			

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded ...Rs.	36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil ...	"	32 " 17 8
Moselle, Still, Mancobrunner ...	"	34 "
" " Braunberger ...	"	25 "
Hock, " Johannisberger ...	"	42 "
" " Forster Traminer ...	"	34 "
" " Rudesheimer ...	"	26 "
" " Hochheimer ...	"	23 "

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior...	Rs.	32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale ...	"	28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry ...	"	22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate ...	"	22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate ...	"	22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine ...	"	18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine...	"	15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale ...	"	15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice ...	"	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark ...	Rs.	30	0
Black seal—Dessert Wine—mature ...	"	24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine ...	"	18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule ...	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule...	" 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule ...	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do. ...	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do. ...	" 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do. ...	" 23
" Scotch	Do. ...	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do. ...	" 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White...Rs.	40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, ...	40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ...	30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best) ...	20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent, per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SAUTERNES from the CHU DESATEAU ORMES ... ...Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ... 18 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay...	Rs.	26
Extra dry Sillery Royal		36
Royal Bouzy		40
Verzenay Imperial		50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens		31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)		50

Attention is requested to the following.

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MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Pasko, Captain, 95th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Shell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Matheran.
Harris, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Sproule, Captain 2-17th Regiment, to join, from England.
Macbay, Ensign, 1-8th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on leave, from Lanowlee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Doherty, Captain, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Shell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Deolalee.
Thornton, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.
Stock, Brigadier General, Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Harris, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on leave, to Lanowlee.
Berthon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 28th May, 1869.

The following arrangements are ordered in the Barrack Department, vice Deputy Commissary Barnard, Senior Barrackmaster, Presidency Circle, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate :—

Conductor Tarleton 1st Class Barrack Master, to act as senior Barrack Master, Presidency.

Conductor Lyons, 2nd Class Barrack Master, to act as 1st Class Barrack Master, vice Tarleton.

Sub-Conductor Schnepel, 3rd Class Barrack Master, to act as 2nd Class Barrack Master, vice Lyons.

Barrack Sergeant G. Walsh to act as 3rd Class Barrack Master, vice Schnepel.

Acting senior Barrack Master Tarleton is transferred from the Scinde to the Presidency Circle. Acting 1st Class Barrack Master Mulkere from the Northern to the Scinde Circle. Acting 2nd Class Barrack Master Schnepel to the Northern Circle. Acting 3rd Class Barrack Master Walsh to Poona.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Lieutenant J. Withers, Staff Corps, to count as service for pension so much (not exceeding 18 months), of the leave granted him in G. O., No. 728, 12th November 1868, as it may be necessary for him to avail himself of.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on 21st May 1869 :—

Colonel H. T. Vincent, Staff Corps, officiating Military Accountant.

Colonel A. W. Lucas, Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Commissary General. Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C. S. I., Staff Corps, Commissary General.

Sergeant Andrew Wright, unattached List (26th Foot), employed in the Barrack Department, is remanded to his regiment in the rank of Private, for misconduct.

Private Wright will join the General Depot, Poona, in view to his being sent to join his regiment by the first opportunity.

Corporal Robert Pringle, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, is attached to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, on probation, for employment as a Clerk with effect from 25th instant, vice Sergeant M. Morison, deceased.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Behar (s)	Jones	Suez, May 16.
	Sparkinboe	Butler	Liverpool, Jan. 1.
29	Nyera (s)	Hanscon	Suez, May 13.
	Hindoostan	White	London, Jan. 19.
	Medea	Bennett	London, Feb. 26.
30	Lord Strathnairn	Reid	London, Jan. 14.
	Elizabeth Fry	Foster	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
	Europa	Glen	Greenock, Jan. 8.
	Rapide	Peterson	Hull, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Aaron Brown	Harley	Liverpool.
	Woburn Abbey	Mitchell	Callao.
	Pegasus	Cornwell	Liverpool.
	Ironhope	Ramsay	Havre.
	Erato	Fletcher	Liverpool.
	Koina (s)	Collivet	Persian Gulf.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Barque Castle, Nisted, to Singapore.
Ship Edinburgh, Logan, to Liverpool.
Ship Schleswig Bride, Hanson, to Liverpool.
Ship Royal Adelaide, Jeffrey, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Asia, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, Galle, and Calcutta.
Ship Victory, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May 24 Simla.....Ward.....Suez, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May 24 Nubia ..... — ..... —
25 Arundel ..... — ..... —
Castle ..... — ..... —
Lincelles ..... — ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 24 Ethiopia (s) .....McCallum.....Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 24 Rajah of Cochin.....Ledgwick.....Penang.
Saint Luce .....Bordeaux.
25 Ethiopia (s).....McCallum.....Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARACTER OF ANY PARAGRAPH SUPPLIED, AFFECTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE WHICH MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS.—May 22nd, at Deyrah Dhoon, the wife of Captain W. E. B. Roberts, retired list, of a son.

DEATHS.

WRIGHT.—May 22nd, at Mympoory, N. W. P., Perceval Charles, second child of Mr. F. N. Wright, C. S., aged 8 months and 14 days.

BERNERS.—May 23th, at Calcutta, Charlotte Anna, wife of W. T. Berners, Esq., third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Whiteside, late H. M.'s 11th Foot, aged 42 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

THE long letter from a "Bombay Tradesman," which we published some days ago in reply to our article upon Indian prices, amused and gratified us exceedingly. The elaborate effort, which the writer, we fear, somewhat wasted, in trying to conceal the fact that our remarks had troubled him, could not but amuse; while the fact that he, being on his own ground with all his faculties on the alert, should have written us a column of professional contradiction, and left our opinion very much where it was before, could not fail to gratify. Our object was to direct attention to the fact that we Anglo-Indians pay enormous prices for our "Europe articles;" and we have apparently succeeded to a marvel. We do not, however, in returning to the charge aspire to combat, at all points, with our critic in an arena wherein he is so very much more at home than we are. It is quite possible that in some few points we overstated the case, although we should have been better pleased if our correspondent's contradictory assertions had been a little less barren of accompanying proofs. Nevertheless, we re-assert our conviction that with all such matters as freight, breakage, deteriorations, and local expenses held well in view, the majority of the articles purchaseable in European shops in India could be advantageously sold at a considerable reduction upon present prices; and would be (and will be) so sold were there (and when there is) a little healthier competition among the sellers. Our correspondent writes with all the fervour of an alarmed protectionist; and it must be admitted that he has made a very good fight of it. His assertions with respect to the respective costs of purchase and retail of brandy and champagne, for example, are surprisingly at variance with our preconceived notions. We certainly had no idea that brandy, which is sold at Rs. 24 per dozen, stands the local tradesman in Rs. 22 to lay it down; or that champagne, at Rs. 40 per dozen, could not be laid down under Rs. 36. We admit this frankly, and as we have been circumstantially informed by members of messes and by private consumers, that they have laid in the same liquors at rates considerably less, our surprise is all the greater. Then, again, when he declares that it is usual to add "30 per cent." to the wholesale English prices of European goods generally, we confess to experiencing another surprise. This would fix the wholesale price of champagne at, say Bordeaux, at five francs a bottle. We have certainly misunderstood the terms upon which wholesale exporters deal with foreign retailers. When we mentioned gloves costing "33 shillings per dozen pairs" in Paris, we intended to imply that, as by taking a quantity a reduction is usually made, they would stand in the private purchaser somewhere about three francs and a quarter a pair, and we believed the estimate to be a fair one. But we supposed that when a large order reached a wholesale French glovier, he made a still farther reduction "to the trade";—whereas it seems we were far out, as our correspondent asserts that when this latter reduction has been made, a consignment of gloves costs him in Paris three francs and three quarters *per* pair. It is quite as well that it should be made known, seeing that no outsider would have ever guessed it. Some time ago an attempt was made by a French official to introduce wines, gloves, perfumery, laces, silks, and the like into Bombay direct from French houses, to be sold by an agency here. What became of the project we do not know; but we remember that it was based upon calculations showing how *very much* cheaper these articles *could* be sold for at a fair profit than they now are. In wines this was particularly the case. In fact, to return to the wine estimate, we *know* that champagne and moselle, as good as anything of the kind which is high priced in this country, *can* be laid down in one's private *godown* for from Rs. 30 to Rs. 34 per dozen. A "Bombay Tradesman" may be less fortunate; but that does not impair our fact. But leaving such debateable articles as wine and gloves, and turning to other matters, let us ask how it is that a Borah will bring to one's own house European articles, and undersell the English shop-keeper by 75 per cent. Boots, that the latter would charge Rs. 17 for, the former will sell at Rs. 11. At home, the same could be got for a guinea; and we cannot bring ourselves to understand how the same article, costing, we will say at a venture, Rs. 7-8 wholesale, should not allow the Anglo-Indian retailer a decent profit under an advance price of something like 130 per cent. Say, however, that these same boots cost Rs. 10 retail,—the advance even then is about 70 per cent. And although bottles break and gloves spot, boots cannot suffer very much from the voyage, and are certainly not a costly freight. We are arguing, however, entirely from an outside, general public stand-point. We do not profess to give accurate details;—but we have most of us sent and received packages from home, both Overland and by the Cape, and experience has hardly familiarised us with 30 per cent. by way of the "travelling expense" of such packages.

Then take a pair of trousers. A native dherzie will bring one a dozen rolls of capital cloth of recent fashion to choose from, will accurately copy a pattern, and will make you a pair of trousers which, while fairly capable of facing criticism, will not cost you more than Rs. 18,—that is to say, not much more than an average London tailor would charge. Well, what does an Anglo-Indian tailor charge? Are we going too far if we say Rs. 30? Of course, we presuppose an equality of texture in the cloth. Take things which cannot well deteriorate *en voyage*, nor but very little when they have arrived in this country (indeed not at all, with care,)—as for example, cricket and racket bats. Well, a good guinea cricket bat at home costs 30s. in India; a racket bat, costing from 15s. to a guinea at home, at the best shops, is not procurable under an advance upon that (the price which the *public* pay) of 10s. or 12s. Upon the wholesale prices "to the trade," we suppose the advance would be considerably higher, so that, even allowing 30 *per cent.* as "laying in" cost, the margin is still a tolerably wide one. Then take a dozen shirts, which one can buy at home for seven shillings a piece, and can get made up from a pattern in one's house in India for less than that; and let us ask what are the Anglo-Indian shop prices? Just about half as much again. Say 60 per cent. in advance of the wholesale trade price; and then, taking off that wonderful 30 per cent. for cost of laying in, we still get another 30 left for profit. At least so it seems to us. This is a case wherein it is almost certain that a partial adoption of the home principle of preferring to sell three things at a somewhat cheaper rate to selling only two at the higher, would pay in India. Possibly, they may not care to do so—who can say?—but it is tolerably safe to predict that Anglo-Indian shops would greatly increase their businesses were they to lower their prices, and so widen their nets. Nobody for a moment expects that the shop-keeper is going to sacrifice his own interests to please the public. Indeed why should he? On the other hand, the public has no call whatever to sacrifice its interests for him—and has therefore every right to encourage competition. Our own belief is that, if the policy of reduction, which our correspondent asserts has been in operation during the last five years (the public, we fear, has been somewhat tardy in detecting the process) be persevered in, the tendency which all Europeans have to patronise English in preference to native shops, will be encouraged to a degree representing, through increased sales, a more than full compensation for the diminution of prices. The penny post, it was predicted, would beggar the postal system; now that most flourishing of all Government monopolies is contemplating a half-penny post. In India, too, postal charges have just been lowered 50 per cent., and who dreads the result? We will conclude for to-day by mentioning one or two other little matters which, it appears to us, in the face of breakage, and deterioration, and 30 *per cent* charges upon English wholesale prices, are profitably sold (which, indeed, by the native dealers *are* sold) at considerably lower rates. Our correspondent fixes the average advance rate on home prices at from 40 to 50 per cent. That is pretty good; but if one buy a knife, an album, a piece of music, a razor strap, a shaving brush, a coffee pot, a claret jug, a whip, a walking stick, a dog collar, a pack of cards, or any other from among the scores of portable articles, which might sail about the world for half a dozen years without deteriorating.—does one find the proportion of three annas above the English retail price preserved? We do not hesitate to say that he does not. Native dealers may be haggled into selling for less; but, in the English shops, 75 per cent is much nearer the average advance on the home retail price, than is 50,—and be it remembered 75 per cent. on the *retail* is probably a fair *cent. per cent.* advance upon the *wholesale* home price. Our assertion that the Anglo-Indian shops overcharge may be confuted by appeals to isolated exceptions, such as are the brandy and champagne which our correspondent quotes against us, but it cannot be denied in the main. Referring once more to the alleged 30 per cent. cost of laying in European goods, we cannot refrain from remarking that there are several things which the native dealers will regularly supply one with, at equal, and even at less, rates than those which one would be charged in a shop in London. Are they unaware that they pay "30 per cent" more for them than do their English brethren at home, and are therefore fairly entitled to charge more? True, the expenses of such a dealer are less, but then his business is infinitely smaller.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, it is said, will leave Mahableshwur on the 9th proximo.

REUTER'S telegrams have already mentioned the arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt at Florence. We learn from a correspondent at Alexandria that it was the intention of the Viceroy to visit Italy, France, and England.

TRAVELLERS homeward by the Brindisi route will be sorry to learn that the issue of through tickets to Paris by way of Brindisi has been stopped, as the Italian railways have been quarrelling among themselves, and no proper arrangement can be come to. Passengers may still, however, book through to Naples.

WE are sorry to learn from the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" of the death, from cholera, on the 19th instant, of Captain Twyford, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore. It was expected that Major Fenton would be sent up to Raepore as Deputy Commissioner.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News," it is considered in well-informed quarters to be quite within the range of probability that Lord Mayo will invite the Duke of Argyll, and a number of other Home notabilities connected with India, to be present at the Agra Durbar.

WE learn from the "Observer" that His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by the Quarter Master General, Colonel Gell, and His Excellency's personal staff, Col. Dillon, C.B. and Captain Scott, A.D.C., left Poona on Friday evening for Mander Deo, with the view of deciding positively on the site most eligible for the erection of barracks capable of holding a regiment of British infantry.

THE "London Gazette" of May 7th contained the following notification :—

India Office, May 4, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Lloyd, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ON May 3rd Lord Houghton gave notice in the House of Lords that in committee on the Government of India Act Amendment Bill he should propose the repeal of that section of the Act of 1857 which debars members of the Council from sitting in Parliament.

THE Post Master General in England has decided that it is expedient to discontinue the practice of challenging packets of samples sent by sample post to or from India on the grounds of their contents not being strictly samples, but to permit all such packets to pass provided they do not exceed five pounds in weight and do not contain any articles likely to injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the Post Office officials.

THE Madras Divorce Case, Coleman v. Coleman and Colquhoun, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Innes last Tuesday and was adjourned for disposal till the following day. On the 3rd instant directions had been given that the respondent and co-respondent should have notice that the case stood over till Tuesday last, and Mr. Barclay, the complainant's attorney, produced two letters which his firm had since then received from Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Colquhoun stating their intention to let the matter proceed *ex parte*. The case was therefore to be heard *ex parte* in open Court.

MR. J. W. B. DYKES, whom the "Madras Mail" speaks of as the popular and energetic Collector of Nellore, is about to retire from the Civil Service. He arrived in India in 1844, and has spent the greater portion of his 20 years and nine months "actual service" between Salem and Nellore. His work on "Salem: an Indian Collectorate," will, in a measure, keep his good services to the State in mind for many a year. He will be succeeded in all probability at Nellore by Mr. C. G. Master, now Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, who, meanwhile, is to be sent on special duty for two months to the Kistna District in connection with the Irrigation Commission now sitting at the Presidency.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the retention of the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Sepree until the next cold season.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Robert G. Currie, Settlement Officer of Shahjehanpore, from the 15th instant, or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

THIRTY days' privilege leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davidson, Settlement Officer, Lullutpore, with effect from the 4th instant, or subsequent date.

MR. W. W. G. CORNWALL is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade, from the date on which Mr. Joseph Sladen returned from the leave granted him in orders of the 17th December last.

MR. ROBERT JARDINE, B. A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Agra, is granted one month's leave of absence, to attend the examination for high proficiency and honours in the Oriental languages to be held in Calcutta in July, 1869.

MR. ROBERT THOMPSON HOBART is appointed to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Bustee, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Mr. William Blunt.

MR. RICHARD FLEMYNG HALLAHAN, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in charge of the 2nd division, Agra Canal, vice Lieut. Home, in succession to Mr. Sanderson.

IT is reported, says the "Bangalore Herald," that the Viceroy has accepted Colonel Haines' resignation of his present office as guardian to the young Prince of Mysore. The vacancy thus caused will, it is stated, not be filled up for some time.

THE scheme submitted by the Post Master General, Sind and Persian Gulf, for the reorganization of the Postal Department in Sind, has, says the "Sind News," met with the favourable consideration of the Indian Government, and the sanction of the Secretary of State to the carrying out of the scheme is expected in a very few days.

IT will be good news to the subordinate executive service of Bengal, that the Government is about to consider a scheme for the improvement of the service. The different grades are underpaid and there are no prizes. The hard ship is the more apparent when the executive is contrasted with the now fairly paid judicial service.—*Friend of India.*

THE heat, says our Agra contemporary, continues [illegible] caused by apoplexy, one that of a member of the Great American Circus Troupe, the other of Mr. Freander, of the Inland Customs Department. The former died at Agra, the latter in the railway train at Etawah. Several natives have been struck down by the hot blasts now prevailing.

THE success of the attempt to introduce salmon into Australia has now been established, so far as the River Derwent is concerned, beyond doubt. Several gentlemen watched at one part of the river for three days and saw several large salmon rise and leap out of the water. Why, asks the "Englishman," should not a similar attempt be made in some of the Indian rivers?

WE observe that the Glasgow University has conferred the degree of LL.D., *causa honoris*, on Mr. W. W. Hunter, author of the "Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia." To mark their sense of his distinguished merits, and to make the honour in his case the greater, the Senate of the University paid the usual fees on the degree out of their own pockets.

THE "Jubbulpore Chronicle" reports an attempted mail robbery on Monday night last on the road between Jubbulpore and Saugor. One of the dak-runners with the bhangy mail was attacked by four men, whereupon the armed policeman who was escorting the mail shot one of the robbers dead. The others took to their heels at once. The dead body of the robber was brought into Jubbulpore on Tuesday. An investigation will take place.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" writes that "letters from Berar mention the departure of many European officers on furlough. The result is a very large increase to the work of the few remaining officials. It is said that one of these has to fulfil the duties of no less than eight different posts. The exodus is not to be wondered at when it is remembered how trying is the climate of Berar, the thermometer sometimes marking 112° in a double-fly tent."

MR. NAPIER, late a commissioned officer in Her Majesty's army, has succeeded in doing what very few people can do in Bangalore—that is, creating a sensation. That gentleman has undertaken to walk 100 miles in 24 consecutive hours, and yesterday (Monday) evening at 6 o'clock he began. Twenty of the native police, four European constables and one inspector, were on the ground, and notwithstanding the rain, a good many people were present.—*Bangalore Herald.*

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh sailed from Sydney on the 3rd April in the "Galatea" bound for Wellington, New Zealand. On the eve of his departure the Prince gave a theatrical *fete* on board his ship to about 500 of the *elite* of the colony. The "'Galatea' Minstrels" delighted the colonists with songs and dances of the true Nigger type, His Royal Highness himself leading in the orchestra. The night's entertainment concluded with a supper and dance, which latter was kept up till the following morning.

RABBITS are apparently the greatest nuisance in the colony of Victoria,—so great indeed that the assistance of the Legislature has been asked to suppress it. A letter has been read in the House of Assembly at Melbourne from Mr. Robertson, of Colac, in which it is stated that "between April and December 1868 he had 100 men constantly employed in killing rabbits." It was supposed that 2,000,000 rabbits were destroyed in that period, at a cost of £5,000. This year Mr. Robertson states that he has 60 men engaged in the work, who had already destroyed 33,000, and he estimates his expenses for the year on this account at £4,500.

FROM all parts of India, says the Delhi paper, we receive complaints of the excessive heat. Our Cawnpore correspondent complains bitterly; from Allahabad the same wail comes; and even from the Himalayas, we read of people being obliged to lay aside their pens because the heat has so prostrated them. This is an extraordinary season; the usual May storms and showers have altogether failed us, and although we seem to get all the dust and blight "kicked up" by some of them, the refreshing rain does not approach near us. If the heat goes on increasing, and we have no rain, the consequences must be serious to the healthiness of the station. For the last three days the wind has blown steadily and strongly from the east, and according to the well remembered couplet,

"Wind blowing from the East
Is good for neither man nor beast."

Our friends in Meerut are better off, as they have cool nights, and however hot the days may be, there is rest and comfort at night. Since the above was written we have had a dust-storm.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 26TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera, to arrive (ship named), 9d.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was improving.

Fair Dhollera, to arrive (ship named), 9¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 26th May show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes £ 8,125,000 Inc. £750,000
Bills discounted £18,000,000 Dec. £625,000
Cash..... £17,375,000 Inc. £500,000
Exchange on India, 1s. 11d.

The *Golconda*, with the outward Indian Mails of the 15th instant, left Suez for Bombay at 5 A.M. on the 23rd idem (13 hours before contract time).

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LIVERPOOL, 27TH MAY, 5-27 P.M.

Cotton Market depressed.

Dhollera and Oomrawuttee to arrive (ship named), 9d. per lb.

Fair Dhollera, on the spot, 9¼d.

8¼ lbs. Shirtings, 10s. 9d.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

GALLE, 29TH MAY.

THE steamer *Travancore* arrived at Galle at 7 A.M., having left Hongkong on the 13th, Singapore on the 20th, and Penang on the 22nd May.

Political affairs in Japan remain much as before.

It is reported from Pekin that Prince Kung has had to resign his position as Regent and head of the Tsung le Yamen.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

ON the day after the last mail left, a notice was issued by the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay, to the effect that on the 30th June he will be prepared to pay a first distribution of the assets of the bank at the rate of Rs. 50 per share. Shareholders desirous of so doing can take up their proportionate allotment in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited. With reference to this notice, the New Bank of Bombay have intimated that, on application being forthwith made, holders of shares in the old bank will be entitled to receive one share of the reserved issue of shares in the new bank for every two shares held in the old bank. These will be credited with Rs. 100, which sum the liquidator of the old bank will pay previously to issue, being part of Rs. 500 to be hereafter called up. Forms of application are to be obtained of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co., or of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co.

Messrs. Young and Norman, the liquidators of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank, have issued a report showing the progress made in the liquidation in the year ending 27th February last. The result shows one of the most remarkable instances I have ever seen of correctness of estimate as to the financial position of a stopped concern made at so early a date as the first examination of assets after suspension. The original estimate of the returns per share to the shareholders was that £6-14 on every £10 share, and £1-14 on every £5 share would be returned. The actual return to this date has been £6-12-6 and £1-12-6 per £10 and £5 share respectively, and the report states that there is no doubt more than sufficient will yet be collected to ensure a fourth return of 1s. 6d. per share. The aggregate amount of the returns is £262,493.

Application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday by counsel for the Gurneys, with consent of the other directors, to fix an early day for the trial of the case against them, which, as your readers know, was removed by writ of *certiorari* from the Central Criminal Court. Chief Justice Cockburn pointed out some difficulty in fixing without injury to other suitors as the cause list was very heavy, but said that he might arrange to try the case in Michaelmas if one of the Gurney brothers would take his place at the regular sittings in London. The only objection was that, in order to try it there, the consent of all the parties was requisite. The application was then adjourned to see if this could be obtained. Sir John Karslake, who applied on the part of the directors, said they desired to have the issue tried during the sittings after Trinity Term. Trinity Term ends on the 12th June, so that if the application is granted this *cause célèbre* will occupy some days in June or possibly in July. As to the probable result it is useless now to speculate. The fact that Dr. Thom, the prosecutor, is from want of funds to conduct the case himself without either solicitor or counsel, has given rise to a report that after all proceedings will be dropped. I have no doubt if Dr. Thom had any fear that the directors would be acquitted he would drop the case at once, for their public triumph after the stages already passed would be to him an incomparably greater mortification than if they were merely to get off scot-free by the consent of the opposite side. In the latter case a certain slur would rest for life upon the accused. There would be no getting over the fact that they had actually been committed for trial at the Old Bailey, and the stigma would be irreparable. Not one of them would ever hold up his head again as he once did. If they were tried and acquitted, however, the preliminary committal would go for nothing, and would be spoken of as only a mistake by an incompetent Magistrate, who in his over-zeal had fancied he was a Judge. The character of the accused would necessarily be rehabilitated by a verdict in their favour, which should follow an exhaustive investigation before the first Criminal Judge in England. But Dr. Thom has no idea that he will fail. The cheers of the mob at the Guildhall are still ringing in his ears, and he trusts to public sympathy making good all defects in the conduct of the case. If then, matters go to a trial, what will be the upshot? I am not going to predict, but I think that, on the whole, the prospect for the directors is much more hopeful than it was. One circumstance in their favour is the utter breakdown of the prosecution against Mr. Lane, the chairman of the Merchants' Company, first by the dismissal of one charge at the Central Criminal Court, and second by the discharge of the three directors on the second and chief point by the Lord Mayor himself. That Worshipful Magistrate is at length beginning to comprehend that there is a distinction between moral and legal guilt, and between civil and criminal issues, and a large portion of the public which at one time saw through his spectacles have come to much the same opinion. Consequently you hear people say, if the directors of the Merchants' Company, in some respects a worse concern than the other, are not punished, why should the Gurneys be? Then there is a spreading impression that such men as Mr. Gordon and Mr. Barclay have been quite sufficiently punished already for the trivial share of complicity they had in all the transactions. Further, it is known that the Gurneys are poor men; all the stories about their having made enormous settlements on their wives are fictions. I believe at this moment they are maintained by the Fry family, and positively need that support. Thus, even if matters were all to be settled now, no one can say the directors have not in various ways incurred heavy penalties for their fault, whatever it was. Of course not one of these considerations affects the merits of the case, but they affect a jury, which is after all the great point. The British juryman, special or petty, is a susceptible sort of goose, and if he inclines to think the six directors have had enough of it, they will certainly get off. On the other side we must take into account the disposition of the Judge and the view he takes, also the enormous amount at stake. The Merchants' Company was but a trifling affair at the worst; in the case of Overend, Gurney, and Co. the ruin was widespread and frightful, and if that is forcibly brought out, it will of course evoke a counter current of sympathy. Still, balancing the influences on both sides, I am disposed to think that at *present* they preponderate in favour of the six directors.

The long threatened publication by Mr. Stefano Xenos of a book on the Overend, Gurney, & Co. business in connection with Edwards, which I spoke of at the time, has now appeared. It is intended to be sensational and dramatic, but fails. The truth is, its contents had been discounted. Edwards' own confessions let in all the light requisite on the subject, and the public interest is now about exhausted. Besides Mr. Xenos himself does not stand high as an authority, one knows not what deductions should be made from his statements.

Yesterday the bank directors again raised the rate of discount, and it is now 4½ per cent., ½ per cent. above that at which it has stood since the 1st of last month. The change was hardly unexpected, for the truth is, the tendency of transactions out of doors have been such that a further enhancement of the price of money was to be looked for at any moment. It must be understood that a strictly trade demand has nothing to do with the present movement; trade bills, by general consent, were never so scarce, and they are certainly not increasing in number. The cause of the existing pressure is speculation in foreign securities, and that only. Those chiefly bought are American Five-twenties, which have been in singular favour here and on the Continent for the last three months, and have gone up greatly in value. The Americans managed the matter very cleverly. Their Congress always used strong language as to the advisability of redeeming their debt in gold, and since the late Election showed that the repudiators were in a minority, confidence here in American stocks has gradually made way. Then came the bill of General Schenck, which expressly provided for payment in specie, and on the strength of that measure something like a mania for American stocks set in. The Americans responded with great readiness to the demand, so readily indeed that the sale of Five-twenties in this market has proved a mine of wealth to the United States, and has been the means of relieving the stringency of their own monetary position and averting a crisis. The bonds came over in shoals, and in addition to being sent here for sale were used as an available medium for raising money upon. Thus we have been paying toll to the States for months past. After the mischief had gone a certain length, the exchanges turned against us and we had to send gold. Then the bank acted and raised the minimum from 3 to 4 per cent. This has proved insufficient, and hence the advance yesterday. Should it not be enough we shall go on advancing, for we must stop the drain of our resources to the other side of the Atlantic. The New York papers say that the sale of Five-twenties has been to them as good as another cotton crop, only much more quickly available. They know of course that it is only a temporary relief, and that the certificates of indebtedness they are giving must be paid some day; but never mind,—sufficient for the day is the ease thereof. The initiative then of checking the mischief must come from this side, and now that we see all the danger we shall put on the screw unmercifully. Already the effect has been manifest. United States Five-twenties have been drooping for the last week, but to-day there was almost a panic, and they fell 1¼ per cent. The banks and discounters, who have advanced heavily on them, are getting uneasy about their margins, and are pressing sales, while buyers hold aloof. It will now be difficult to obtain advances on these bonds, and Americans are not likely to force sales on a falling market, so that we may look ere long for a partial cessation in supply from the other side.

But, in that case, how will New York stand the sudden stoppage of assistance on which she has always counted? Probably there will be a panic and crisis—indeed it is said here this afternoon that a telegram has been received announcing a panic to be in full swing. If so, all the better: it is absurd to expect that we should go on draining our own reserves to get Yankees out of a scrape into which their own absurd protectionist theories and the tall talk of their leading men have helped to bring them. At the same time the Americans need not suffer unless they like. If they want to pay us what they owe, or if they desire to raise money on anything, they have only to send us their produce. Here is the rub. The long continued inflation of prices on the other side, largely helped by our contributions, has given an artificial value to what the Americans have got to sell. Hence they are keeping back cotton and grain, both of which articles, if prices were on a natural basis, they would be eager to dispose of. Prick the bubble of speculation, and there will, to a certainty, be a fall in values and eagerness to take whatever offers as a means to discharge indebtedness. I quite anticipate, then, as one result of the present movement, that whatever cotton exists in the States will be sent forward with promptitude at the best price to be obtained.

There are vague rumours of a big failure floating about to-day, but I can learn nothing that is definite.

The official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, have this afternoon issued their report with balance sheet to 31st December last. They announce a first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, proceeds of the compromise with the London and Mediterranean Bank. They also detail the steps they have taken, subsequent to the compromise between the two banks and the Continental Bank Corporation, to complete the liquidation. The various points discussed or litigated are, the settling the affairs of the Marseilles branch so as to obtain a proper control over the assets; the claim against the estate of the bank by B. F. Cama and Co.; the claim of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Limited; the realisation of the premises in London; and the arrears of calls and uncalled capital in Bombay. On this last point the liquidators complain of the "determined opposition" of the shareholders, who have done all in their power to resist payment of calls long since due. The vexatious delay led to the Judges of the High Court in Bombay ordering the appointment of a Commission to take evidence in London on issues framed with reference to the case of Joseph Adolphus Denyer, [illegible] probably decide all the other suits on the question of the shareholders' liability. Until, however, this Commission has discharged its functions and made its report, there is little hope of obtaining funds from that source. The liquidators give a list of the various issues, which include charges of fraud against the directors, informalities, &c.; they believe that all these can be satisfactorily answered, but they are not sanguine enough to hope that the result can be very speedily arrived at. In the meantime, they say, summonses have been sent to Bombay, returnable on the 21st May next, for a call by the Court of Chancery of £6 per share, credit to be given for any sums which may have been paid on former calls.

The cotton market is dull and drooping, and the present state of money matters will certainly not improve it. The sales this week have been small, and the stock has again slightly rallied. Manchester business was brisker for a day or two, but is flat again. No failures of moment, but small men going under here and there.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

THE Irish Church Bill still makes triumphant progress through committee, and has now passed the most dangerous points in the long and intricate navigation that at one time threatened it. The tithe rent charge commutation mystery has been solved, or at least the Ministerial majority have expressed their satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's explanation of his plans; the three Commissioners, who are to undertake the duty of administering the arrangements regarding the temporalities, have been fixed upon; and the vexed questions concerning Maynooth and the Regium Donum have been practically settled. There is of course a great deal of discussion, and many objections are started to several points in the Ministerial programme even by Liberals, but a few words from Mr. Gladstone seem sufficient to charm away every whisper of hostility, and, if a division takes place, the unfailing majority of 100 or upwards to 145 carries the Government swimmingly through. The unity and discipline of the Liberal party are still a standing marvel. On Monday night Mr. Fawcett, the member for Brighton, opposed the proposal of Government to allow the tithe rent charge to expire at the end of 52 years, if the landlords did not choose to redeem it themselves at the price of 22½ years' purchase for cash. Mr. Fawcett objected to make a present to landowners of an annual charge at the expiry of 52 years, on the intelligible ground that the burden was originally imposed upon the land for the benefit of the nation, and that any remission of a perpetual charge would rob the nation for the benefit of the landlords. Many Liberals concurred with him in this view: at least they thought it a pity the charge should be given up to a class which contributed some of the bitterest opponents to the present bill, and which did not desire the boon and would not thank those who conferred it. Mr. Gladstone's reply to these and other objections was, that the bill was necessarily a compromise, that it did not profess to deal out justice with mathematical exactness, but that it must be taken with all its faults as a middle course which would bring about on the whole substantial equality. If the tithe rent charge were to be retained in perpetuity, the process of disendowment would not seem complete, and the enemies of the new order of things might hope to resume possession of the charge at some future time. It was, therefore, desirable to abolish once for all that impost which more than anything else constituted the Church an establishment based upon the land. Such were Mr. Gladstone's ideas, if not his words, and, as usual, they were accepted. Mr. Fawcett, nettled at his want of success, taunted the Liberals with wanting the courage of independent conviction, and declared that many of them thought as he did, but would vote against him rather than endanger the bill. All, however, was in vain, a handful of 33 was all that followed Mr. Fawcett into the lobby.

The Commissioners are to be Lord Monck, recently Governor of Canada; Justice Lawson, the late Attorney General; and Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, the permanent Financial Secretary of the Treasury. The two first are Liberals, and highly popular in Ireland; the third is a Conservative and Irish Protestant of the purest water. His acceptance of the post is to me a most significant symptom that even the intelligent adherents of the Irish Church look upon further resistance as hopeless. Mr. Hamilton is in every sense a representative man. He fought the battles of the Dublin Conservatives against Liberalism from 1830 down to 1859, and in one tough wrestle threw O'Connell himself. He represented Dublin University for many years, and it was he who at the time of the first Reform Bill was mainly instrumental in founding the Irish Conservative Association and raising from the dust a beaten and almost despairing party. Such a man would never have consented to act as a Commissioner unless he had been well convinced that the last chance for the establishment was over, and that all which remained to be done was to carry through the remaining operations with as little p

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

It would be an idle affectation upon our part (writes the *Englishman*) not to recognise the kindly efforts being made by private individuals and by our brethren of the press to raise a subscription to defray the heavy expenses which fell upon us owing to the late trial before the High Court. Although the Chief Justice was good enough to declare that he had no intention of punishing us, each days' proceeding in Court brought with it a heavier punishment than even Mr. Tayler suffered in the shape of necessary law costs. We do not, therefore, hesitate to express our gratitude to those friends who have come and are still coming forward to assist us. We accept their generous aid not as indicative of any hostile demonstration towards the Chief Justice but as an earnest that in resisting as we did, an arbitrary proceeding and insisting upon the right of trial by jury, we were acting not only on behalf of our own interests but of those of every Englishman in India.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

When the last mail left England the India Office had received the great despatch from the Government of India on railway extension. It has taken away the breath of the fifteen old gentlemen, most of whom never saw an Indian railway and still believe in *dâk* carriages and palanqueens. Lord Mayo's Government is said to propose, in the next thirty years, to spend £100,000,000 —one hundred crores of rupees—on new railways. "Well done!" will be the exclamation of every one in India, "may the Secretary of State and Council offer no opposition!" But what can be said of the next proposal, that the State shall itself make the railways, without the aid of English companies or contractors, directly by Government officers? Colonel Richard Strachey is a very clever man, but more ambitious than clever when we consider the instruments with which he must work. But with the Public Works Department un-reformed, with the irrigation works halting for want of men, and above all with the experiment of the first State railway beginning so badly, a little hesitation would be natural. Then, this is a preliminary step to taking over all the railways, which Government is entitled to do at the end of 25 years. The Great India Peninsula Company was founded in 1849, and its days will be numbered in 1874. The East Indian Railway Company started at the same time, but having occasion to raise more capital in 1854, it entered into a new contract and got its quarter of a century to date from that period, so that its lease does not expire before 1879. Lord Lawrence's great railway minute gave good reasons for this step, but, after the failure of Colonel Strachey's last railway dream, that companies would make railways without a guarantee and before the success of the Lahore and Indus line has been proved, we would counsel caution if not delay.—*Friend of India.*

BOMBAY.

The "Sir Ralph Abercrombie" has been totally lost on Tristan da Cunha—destination unknown.

H. M. Steam Frigate "Octavia," from Bombay, arrived at Mauritius on April 9th, and left on the 10th for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

The Ship "Star of India," from Cardiff to Japan, has put into the Cape of Good Hope with loss of rudder and on fire; the crew, having become mutinous, attempted to burn the ship.

The Steamer "Assyrian," captain Baker, which left Mauritius on the 22nd idem [illegible] the names [illegible] on Saturday by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s. s. *Neera*:—Mr. and Mrs. Schlepper, Mr. and Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Davidson and servant, Messrs. Adolph Verrias, Petrus Cussey, Hermann Danskey, and Fadth.

Girgaum Police Court.—We understand that Government have appointed another committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to inspect and report on the present state of the Girgaum Police Court building:—Colonel Fuller, Major Goodfellow, and Mr. Hart.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European Line forwarded a telegram to Government on Saturday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Shiraz.

The s. s. "Abyssinia," Captain Templeton, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mrs. Mahaffy; Lieutenant Yeates, 21st Fusiliers; and Lieutenant A. Pollock. For Muscat—Mr. Ally Suchoo, two ladies, and two children. For Bushire—Mr. A. Revadeneyra.

The Royal Society.—The names of Mr. Charles Chambers, Director of the Colaba Observatory, and of Major James F. Tennant, R.E., "late Astronomer at Madras," appear in the list of gentlemen who have been elected by the Council for election into the Royal Society this year.

A European Prisoner.—A European named Robert Spearman, who had been committed by Colonel Thomson, Political Agent of Sehore, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing several articles belonging to his master, was brought to Bombay on Saturday in custody of Khundwa police. The prisoner was placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate, who ordered him to be taken to the Acting Commissioner of Police.

The Katrig Tunnel.—The temporary road over the Katrig tunnel which Major Goodfellow caused to be constructed, is now completed, and wheeled carriages can pass over it with the aid of the coolies. The visitors who return from Mahableshwur are employing palkees to come to the Poona side of the tunnel, consequently travellers are not put to much inconvenience except for their luggages, which has to be brought on coolies to this side of the tunnel, where other carriages are waiting for them.—*Poona Observer.*

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—The *Jami-Jamshed* severely censures the Gaekwar for his strong partiality to "Mahomedan superstitions." He is blamed for sumptuously feeding idle Fakirs, bestowing large and costly gifts on Mahomedan shrines, and neglecting the most common and obvious means of promoting the welfare of his own subjects. The circumstance which has especially excited the wrath of the native press of Western India was the Prince's assisting, like a common labourer, at the carrying of a *taboot* during the last Mohurrum festival.

Aggravated Assault.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday last fined a Mussulman named Jumal in the sum of Rs. 40, ordering that in default of payment of the fine he should be imprisoned with hard labour for forty days, for committing an aggravated assault against the person of Joshee Madhowjee, a grain-dealer. On Tuesday last, complainant was sitting at the shop of one Topun, adjoining his house, when the prisoner came from behind and struck him on the head with a stick and ran away. Complainant took out a summons against him, and a day or two afterwards the latter again went to his shop and threatened to assault him more severely if he did not withdraw his complaint.

Suicide by Opium.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of Ranee, woman. It appears that on Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, when the deceased's husband returned home from his work, he found his wife sleeping. He enquired of his mother what was the matter with her. The latter replied that she had been lying insensible since 10 o'clock. She had been suspected by her mother-in-law of stealing certain ornaments, and had taken this so much to heart that she determined to put an end to her life by taking poison. She was taken to the hospital, where she died the same evening. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

The Barque "Andreas."—A Mauritius paper has the following:—Tamatave (Madagascar) 18th Feb.—To-day we were surprised to observe a vessel entering the roadstead, a thing very unusual at this time of the year. I boarded the vessel, when the master wrote out a statement of which the following is a copy: "Norwegian barque *Andreas* of Christiania, 400 tons, Captain Dehl, on the voyage from Newcastle on Tyne to Bombay, with cargo of coals, suffered considerable damage in a hurricane to the westward of Bourbon, not being able to fetch Mauritius has been obliged to run for nearest place of refuge. Tamatave, where arrived this 18th February 1869." The vessel has been out about four months. Some of the crew are reported ill from contusions, &c., received during the hurricane.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.—We [illegible] (*writes the Bombay Guardian*) to give [illegible] Ghost, which is requi[illegible], viz., infallibility, has [illegible]ortunate brethren, who [illegible] errors of Protestantism, [illegible]ing up the false princi[illegible]f returning to the pillar of truth, the Holy Catholic Church, or of carrying out the principle of human authority over divine authority to its last consequence, and so of becoming infidels. Let there be no mistake about the meaning of the word infidels: they have to abandon all those revealed truths which being beyond and above the farthest reach of our created intelligence, cannot be proved by human reason alone, and, therefore, not otherwise acquired but by faith and humble submission of our understanding to the dictates of revelation. Constructed by human hands, propped up by human means, defended by the secular power, the Protestant edifice seems to be still gigantic; but, as it is decayed in its interior structure, the exterior frame will soon collapse and lay bare the rottenness of a human work that has outlived its time. The principle of private judgment has proved a failure; a return to that of authority has become a necessity, under the penalty of a general down-fall of human society. The decisions and decrees of the Œcumenical Council of Trent have been the hold and guidance for the Children of the Church throughout the time of Protestantism. Now a new period begins. Infidelity, in the shape of Naturalism, occupies the place of heresy, and prepares itself to run its race with the heavenly Bride of Christ. Looking into the future, Our Sovereign Pontiff has already, in his celebrated Syllabus, pointed out the various forms under which this new antagonist of the Church reveals itself, and, no doubt, the assembled prelates of the Catholic Church will unite their voices with his, and the Œcumenical Council will follow the Vicar of Christ and proclaim the truth which is to be the hold and guidance for the children of the Church throughout the period of the struggles of Naturalism against the Church of God. And rest assured, dear Brethren, as not one iota of the Definitions of the Council of Trent had to be withdrawn or has been obliterated, so not one iota of the definitions of the coming Council of the Vatican will be withdrawn or forgotten, before the new period shall have reached its end. And, as the Church of Christ sees the errors of Protestantism crumbled to dust, whilst her own doctrines remain intact, so all the deceits and illusions of the new enemy will come to nought, whilst the words of the Bride of Christ will remain intact and always vigorous and full of life—of the life of the Holy Ghost, the living soul of the Holy Catholic Church.

Shipping.—Report of ship *Lady Macdonald* of London, J. H. Kennedy, master, from Bombay to London: On the 8th and 9th April instant, in lat. 15° 46' S. and long. 73° 10' E. (950 miles from the Mauritius) experienced a hurricane. Wind beginning from E.N.E. veering round to the northward and westward. The lowest of the barometer was 29°14'. The bad weather lasted 24 hours. Tremendous sea running then, sprung the rudder-head, and immediately bore up to the Mauritius for repairs.—Report of the ship *Art Union*, of London, John Madron, master, from Madras to London: On the 8th April, instant, in latitude 20° 6' S. and longitude 73° 6' E., experienced the beginning of very bad weather, strong breezes and cloudy, barometer falling rapidly. Wind E. by N. and E. by S. On the 9th, strong breezes and threatening looking weather with hard squalls, made all secure for bad weather, gale increasing with a heavy sea, shortened sails to two close reefed topsails. Wind S. E. and S. S. E. Barometer 29·53 the lowest. At 4 A.M., on the 10th, the weather moderated, and after this fine weather came on up to the 12th. On Friday, the 16th instant, discovered the ship making water too much to proceed on, bore away to the Mauritius for repairs, the vessel making five inches of water an hour.

Lurking-house Trespass.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Hassan Laljee was charged, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, with committing lurking-house trespass and house-breaking by night, in order to commit theft in a building used for the custody of property. The prosecutor is a Marwaree shroff who keeps his shop in Chuckla, where he also resides. On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, he placed gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of about Rs. 15,000, in a box in his shop. He locked the box and placed the key under the head of his bed and then fastened the door and secured it inside with a chain. He then lay down and fell asleep. About one o'clock he was awoke by a police sepoy. When he awoke he saw the door of his shop open, and the prisoner and policeman there. The policeman stated that on Saturday morning, about one o'clock, he observed the accused opening the door of the prosecutor's shop and entering. He followed him. There was a light in the shop. When he entered prisoner endeavoured to conceal himself behind a large box which was there. He seized him and asked him what brought him there. Prisoner said he came to pay the Marwaree some money. He then awoke the prosecutor, who was then sleeping. Prisoner had an iron bar under his arm. The Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court.

Charge of Assault and Theft against a European.—On Saturday last, a Parsee, named Merwanjee Jamsetjee, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, and laid the following information:—"I am without employment at present and live in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. On the night of the 24th instant, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, one Ross, a European, came to my house without permission and kicked and struck me as I lay on my bed. He kicked me in the eye, and struck me two blows with his fist on the lips and nose (informant showed the marks). The door of my room was open. I raised an alarm and a sepoy who was at the door came. His No. is 29 E. He declined to arrest Ross, and said that he had no orders to arrest European prisoners. Ross escaped in a buggy. One Ismail and one Rowjee saw the assault. The next day, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Ross again came into my room by forcing open the door and gave me blows on the head. I raised an alarm and police sepoy No. 145 came. Ross gave me two kicks on my shins in the sepoy's presence. This was on the public road. When the sepoy came Ross came into my room, and taking a hammer ran away. I asked the sepoy to arrest Ross, and he said that he could not arrest him, as European officers should arrest him. I went to Mr. Chislett, European constable, and we proceeded to Byculla, where Ross was pointed out to him in a chawl. Mr. Chislett said he could not arrest him without a warrant. I charge the said Ross with forcible entry into my house, assault, and theft of the aforesaid hammer, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law. The said Ross is now at Kurjut. There was no cause for this conduct towards me." The Magistrate granted a warrant.

THE MONSOON.

There is a general impression that we shall see the commencement of the rains in the course of another week. On Saturday night and last night it was apparent from the sky and the atmosphere that the break of the monsoon was near at hand. Yesterday, after sunset, there was a light shower of rain, which lasted for an hour or two, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning,

THE MONSOON ON THE GHAUTS.

The first burst of the monsoon set in at Mahabuleshwur on the afternoon of Thursday last, and continued till yesterday (Friday morning.) The rain between Mahabuleshwur and the Katrig Ghaut was pouring the whole night of Thursday in torrents.

On the 27th of May last year, the first premonitory monsoon storm burst upon Poona, and was followed by a daily succession of others, until the monsoon had fairly set in. This year the process promises to repeat itself. On Wednesday evening heavy thunder clouds rolled up from the north east, and, by eleven o'clock, a violent storm had burst over the station, the rain continuing to fall up till 2 A.M. On Thursday night, about the same hour, a second storm, of far greater violence, raged up, and lasted for a considerable period, the rain descending in deluges. We believe that nearly four inches fell in the course of the night. Similar storms are expected to ensue daily, until the monsoon has regularly broken. The effects of the rain, in cooling the air, and in bringing out the young leaves upon the trees, and the grass shoots upon the ground, have been quite magical. It is no longer necessary to shut up one's house during the day—the hot winds having disappeared; a sign, probably, that there has been a heavy fall west of Poona, and upon the Khandalla Ghauts. The heat of the sun, however, between the hours of two and four yesterday (Friday) was oppressive, the air being perfectly motionless. A third storm visited us last night.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ROYAL GOOLMOHR.

The Royal Goolmohr (Poinciana Regia) is just now in its glory. This tree, originally foreign, has been naturalized in Bombay, and has become very abundant within the last ten or fifteen years. It is a beautiful tree at any season of the year; nothing can be more graceful than its foliage; but its ordinary beauty is like the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, unpretending, unobtrusive, modest, but with a blessing for the eye that looks at it aright. But in the middle of May, just when the sun is vertical in Bombay, when eight months of a cloudless sky have done their best to wring all moisture from the earth, this tree of the graceful and modest foliage, becomes suddenly suffused with glory, transfigured, one might almost say, as though a shower of gold had fallen upon it from heaven. One is wonderstruck at the magnificence when he first sees it. It is not merely the splendid coloring of the efflorescence, but the combination of this splendour with the lovely green of the foliage, the way in which the one part of the rainbow complements the other. It is only for a little season that this royal robe is thrown over it; the vertical sun is but the harbinger of the monsoon, and it is in this interval, at the very apex and culmination of the dry season, that the Royal Goolmohr has those golden honours heaped upon it. Nature's extremity is its opportunity.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BISHOP MEURIN ON PROTESTANTISM AND "NATURALISM."

We are at the close (writes Bishop Meurin in a Pastoral Letter on the occasion of his departure from Bombay to attend the Œcumenical Council at Rome) of a great period in the history of our Holy Church: the period which began with the great schism of Luther, and is called the time of the Protestant Reformation. The Lutheran doctrines, as far as they were antagonistic to the doctrines of the Church and were rejected as erroneous by the last Œcumenical Council, have since gone through all their natural evolutions, and ended, as was foreseen and foretold, in a general dissolution of that new society, the Protestant community. The substitution of the authority of everybody's private judgment upon the heavenly gift of christian Faith, for the author[illegible] of the teaching Church, appointed by Christ and en-

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW THEATRE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I was much pleased to read in to-day's local news of the "Bombay Gazette," that some influential native gentlemen of this city contemplate to build a new Theatre House. The want of another Theatre has indeed been long felt in Bombay. The design for the new one, I expect, will be something that would do credit to such a city. As for the locality, I think the theatre would be best situated near the new Elphinstone College, a most central place, and quite convenient to people residing at Malabar Hill, Byculla, Parell, and Girgaum. I would suggest that these native gentlemen should apply to Government for a free spot of ground behind the College, which I doubt not will be easily obtained.

29th May. AN OBSERVER.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I read this morning, with no small interest, the valuable report of the Health Officer, also your remarks thereon. There is one point of view from which I think the opinions of Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik, and those who agree with him, should be considered, and that is the fearful moral responsibility he and they incur by their opposition to the appointment of an Executive Health Officer capable of dealing with the complicated question of sanitation in a correct and scientific manner. Are they prepared to take upon themselves the onus of putting a stop to any measures that may be put in force, in order to reduce—why not say to stamp out—the deaths that arise from preventible causes? Surely the items are startling enough to stir up any one, be his creed what it may, that possesses a spark of human feeling. The record for the quarter is black indeed—"370 more from small-pox, 189 more from measles, 346 more from cholera." Let them consider that a very large proportion of those 905 might now have been living men and women had ordinary attention been paid to the divine laws for the preservation of health. Let those who decry compulsory vaccination consider the 370 victims of small-pox, and ask themselves, are we clear of the deaths of these our fellow men? Or, to look at it [illegible] who of these upholders of antiquated prejudices can say at what moment the fell disease may not strike down himself or members of his family, near and dear to him? Let all, whether Christian or Mussulman, Hindoo or Parsee, remember in such a matter our fellow creatures' blood lies at our door, and that it is our duty not to hinder, but to aid, every effort made to reduce sickness and death, and, as far as is possible for human means to do it, to perform our part to render Bombay a place where cholera is not

Bombay, 28th May. ENDEMIC.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

In the Commons on May 3 Sir S. Northcote asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what restrictions were imposed by law, or by the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, upon the power of the Governor-General of India in Council, with respect to the expenditure of the revenues of India.

Mr. Grant Duff answered that in matters of expenditure, as in all others, the Governor-General was entirely subject by law to the Secretary of State in Council, and any wilful neglect of or disobedience to orders was punishable as a misdemeanour. It had not, however, been the practice, and he hoped it never would be the practice, to exercise a vexatious control over this great functionary, who constantly acted in matters of expenditure on the tacit assumption that his acts would be sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council. For all practical purposes the power of control might be considered absolute, for if any occasion for a new and serious expenditure arose the Governor-General would, as a matter of course, consult the Secretary of State by telegraph.

NATIVES IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Up to this time (says the London *Daily News*) only one native had succeeded in the open competitions for the Civil Service of India, but the list of selected candidates for the present year, which has just been published, contains the names of no less than four, and one of them, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, stands, by order of merit, third in the list of the fifty successful candidates, the whole number of candidates having been 330; another, Mr. Bihari Lal Gupta, is fourteenth; the other two, Mr. Surendra Nath Benerjea and Mr. Sripad Babaji Thakur, being respectively thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth. Mr. Thakur, a Parsee, has been only five months in England, and comes from Bombay, where he received his education in the Elphinstone College, and took the degree of B.A. Messrs. Dutt, Gupta, and Banerjea, who are Hindoos, began their studies at the Calcutta University, where Messrs. Dutt and Gupta studied for three years in the Presidency College, passing their first examination in arts, and Mr. Banerjea, after four years of study in Doveton College, took the degree of B.A. During the last twelve months these three gentlemen have been students at University College, London, where they have prepared themselves for the examination they have just passed with so much credit. The table of marks obtained in the several subjects shows that Mr. Dutt stood higher in each of the five subjects upon which he offered himself for examination, than either of the two candidates who head the list, standing below them only because he had selected fewer subjects. The gentleman first on the list had taken nine. In Sanskrit Mr. Dutt was first, and, though a Hindoo, he took the second place in English literature. Mr. Thakur and Mr. Gupta followed closely upon Mr. Dutt in Sanskrit, and Mr. Gupta was a good third in moral science. [There is an error in the above. Mr. Thakur is a Hindoo, not a Parsee.]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 3'th, 11-35 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 29th May, via Russia, 22nd May.

Nassick, 30th, 4-30 P.M.—Imperfect Malligaum. Weather severe

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 26th, 27th and 28th May.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 26th and 28th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th is as follows:—

To Bombay	Days.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0	37
,, Calcutta	23	0
,, Madras	48	19

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect

REPORTS BY TELEGRAM.

Gwadur, 29th, 8-50 P.M.—H. M. steamer "Lord Elphinstone" leaving for Charbar.

Bushire, 3'th, 7-25 A.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere," from Lingah, arrived.

Angaum, 30th, 6-45 A.M.—H. M. steamer "Dalhousie," from Jask, arrived.

Gwadur, 30th, 4-30 A.M.—Mail steamer "[illegible]" from Muscat, arrived.

Weather [illegible]

Kolapore, 30th, [illegible] mometer 90.

Cannanore, [illegible] thermometer [illegible]

Carwar, [illegible] ter 84, [illegible]

Vingorla, [illegible] west, [illegible]

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P[illegible]

THOSE ABYSSINIAN COWS AGAIN!

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Sir,—Your impartiality hitherto in the question between Lord Napier of Magdala and myself with regard to the present of cows and sheep from the late King Theodore induces me to hope that you will find space in your columns for the following reply to his lordship's letter on the subject, which I am now in a position to lay before the public.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Rassam.

4, Maddox-street, W., May 5, 1869.

To his grace the duke of argyll, &c., &c.

4, Maddox-street, W., London, March 27, 1869.

My Lord Duke,—My attention having been called to the copy of a despatch addressed to your grace as Secretary of State for India by Lord Napier of Magdala which appeared in the overland Bombay journals of 20th ult., and which I presume to be identical with the letter from his lordship which your grace is reported to have laid before Parliament on the 18th inst., commenting on a statement contained in paragraph 348 of my official report to Lord Stanley, dated the 1st of September last, I deem it incumbent upon me to submit the following additional remarks upon the transaction in question to your grace's consideration.

On Sunday morning, the 12th of April, 1868, Alaka Ingada, the late King Theodore's chief Amharic scribe, came to me while in the British camp, with a request from his Majesty that I would take him to the Commander-in-Chief, to whom he was commissioned to deliver a letter from his royal master. I accompanied the messenger in the first instance to Colonel Merewether, and from thence we three proceeded together to the Commander-in-Chief's tent. His Excellency thereupon asked me to assist in translating the letter verbally into English, which I did, with the aid of Samuel, who had joined us in the meantime, and who first rendered the Amharic into Arabic. Samuel was then on the point of going up to Salámgé, to co-operate in bringing down the European artisans, and also to superintend the safe transport of my luggage and that of my released fellow-captives from Magdala, and he had been instructed to inform the King that his letter had been received, and that his messenger, Alaka Engada, was detained in order that he might carry back a reply to his Majesty. This part of the transaction, your grace will perceive, is corroborated by Colonel Merewether's statement as contained in Lord Napier's recent letter to your address. The only discrepancy in the two accounts is the substitution by Colonel Merewether, of Dajjaj Aalamee for Alaka Engada—evidently a clerical error, since the Dajjaj set out with Samuel and his party for Magdala.

Here I may venture to remark that had this arrangement been adhered to, the alleged misapprehension or mistake which subsequently arose regarding the Commander-in-Chief's reply, touching the proffered cattle, might have been rectified; but for some reason or other no reply whatever was subsequently sent either by Alaka Ingada, who was kept in the British camp until Magdala was captured, or by any other person.

After Theodore's letter had been translated, sentence by sentence, Samuel requested me to ask the Commander-in-Chief what answer he was to give the King about the proposed present of cows and sheep contained in his Majesty's letter. Sir William Merewether is positive that no words were uttered in reply to this question, and that his Excellency "simply bowed his head." My own conviction is, notwithstanding—and I was nearest to the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion—that the words "I accept them" were uttered. Acting, therefore, on the conviction that Sir Robert Napier had accepted the present, I communicated the same to Samuel, who forthwith departed with the European artisans to convey the favourable reply to Theodore.

Now, I beg respectfully to submit to your grace that the principal question here, so far as my conduct in the matter is involved, is not whether Sir Robert Napier signified his acceptance of the proffered gift in words, but whether his Excellency signified as much in such a way as to warrant the message which I communicated to Samuel on his behalf.

On this point I beg to remark, in the first place, that if I remember aright, Mr. Munzinger, the British consular agent at Massowah, was also present on the occasion, and as that gentleman knows Arabic and English well, he would certainly have corrected me had he thought that I had misunderstood Sir Robert Napier's answer. That he did not believe I had made any such mistake will appear in the sequel.

But, my lord, apart from any extraneous testimony, I think it is clear from Lord Napier's own remarks, when he says "the subsequent reference to the offered cattle led me to regard them in the same light as those that accompanied every other letter that I had received from chiefs in Abyssinia."—I say it is obvious from these observations that he had notified his acceptance of the gift. It was only afterwards, according to his lordship's own authority, when he intimates that he first heard of the largeness of the present, that he refused to accept it.

In order, however, to place the fact beyond doubt that others besides myself, who were present on the occasion, understood that Sir Robert Napier had accepted the proffered gift, I am constrained to bring the following additional circumstances to your grace's notice:—

Shortly after the interview in the Commander-in Chief's tent I found Colonel Merewether, Colonel Thesiger (the adjutant-general), and Mr. Munzinger engaged in discussing [illegible] on whether it was proper that an attempt should be made on Theodore after his presence [illegible] the course of this conversation [illegible]ked, "Surely translation of interpreters." Fancying, as I did, that the speaker was aware that I had acted as interpreter on the occasion, and that the blame of accepting the present was about to be attached to me, I at once indignantly denied having misunderstood the Commander-in-Chief's answer, affirming that I had faithfully communicated to Samuel what his Excellency had signified in reply to his question.

Soon after this discussion, Sir Robert Napier sent for me, and in the presence of Colonel Merewether and Mr. Munzinger asked me to repeat to him the conversation that had taken place when I translated King Theodore's letter. I accordingly did so, and repeated my statement that, in answer to Samuel's query about the present of cows and sheep, his Excellency had said that he accepted them. Thereupon Sir Robert Napier requested me to put my statement on paper. I left the tent for that purpose, and, in conjunction with Lieutenant Prideaux, wrote to the best of my recollection (for I did not keep a copy of the memorandum) as follows:—That the King had written to say that that day being Easter he hoped the Commander-in-Chief would allow him to send 1,000 cows and 500 sheep as a breakfast for the British troops; and that when Samuel inquired what answer he was to give to the King, his Excellency replied "I accept them," or words to that effect. I then returned to the Commander-in-Chief's tent, and delivered the memorandum to his Excellency in the presence of Colonel Merewether and Mr. Munzinger, who were still there. Nothing further was said on the subject, and I took it for granted that my plain statement was as satisfactory as it was indisputable.

It was with no design to reflect on the conduct of any one, but simply in self-defence, my lord, that I was induced to mention the bare facts of this transaction in my official report to Government. Both before quitting Abyssinia and after my return to England it was publicly asserted in several quarters that I had been instrumental in misleading the late King Theodore with regard to the acceptance of his proffered present. As the imputation was false, I deemed it my duty to state briefly what part I had been called upon to take in the matter. Neither should I have mooted the subject any further; but, as Lord Napier has constructively impugned my statement, I trust that your grace will do me the justice to call upon his lordship for a copy of my memorandum written on the occasion, and also direct that measures be taken to obtain from Mr. Munzinger a statement of the facts of the case as far as he remembers them. With those documents before you, your grace will be able to form an opinion whether any blame can fairly be imputed to me in this matter. In the meantime, as Lord Napier has communicated his letter to the press, I trust that you will sanction my giving the same publicity to this reply.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. RASSAM,
First Assistant Political Resident at Aden,
late in charge of the British Mission of King Theodore.

In forwarding a copy of the same letter to *The Times*, Mr. Rassam wrote—

"Sir,—After the strictures passed upon my conduct in a leading article contained in *The Times* of the 30th of March with respect to the proffered present of cows and sheep from the late King Theodore, I trust you will do me the justice to publish the subjoined reply to Lord Napier of Magdala's letter on the subject to his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

"It is not fair to say that this matter was first mooted by me, for, in addition to the adverse criticisms of the Press at the time, Lord Napier's speech at Welshpool, delivered before my report was written, constructively threw the blame of misinterpreting his Lordship's message upon me.

"Further, as Lord Napier expressly states that he regarded me 'simply as a translator,' the charge alleged against me of having failed to explain to his Lordship the import of the proffered present falls to the ground. Besides, I cannot understand how his Lordship could have been unacquainted with the inference which would be drawn from an acceptance of the gift. Similar gifts had 'accompanied every other letter' that he had received from chiefs in Abyssinia. Those, of course, were friendly chiefs, but Theodore never sent his Lordship any such gift with his previous letter of defiance. It was only when he wrote to apologize, and believed that by surrendering all the captives peace would be established that he proffered the present of cows and sheep.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"4, Maddox-street, W., May 5. "H. Rassam."

Major-General Whitfield, late of the 2nd West India Regiment, will succeed the late General Brunker in command of the troops in China and Japan.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) believe it is not true that Major-General Sir Edward Wetherall will relinquish his appointment in Ireland in order to take the command of division in India.

When the mail left, the Mayor of Cork was about to stand as a candidate for the representation of Yougal; and it was believed he had a good prospect of success. His first appearance in the House of Commons, however, would probably be on Tuesday, May 11, when he was expected to appear at the bar against the Disabling Bill.

The example of Mr. G. Peabody has been followed by Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, who has given 6,000,000 dols. for charitable purposes. The bulk of the [illegible] to be expended in building two large hotels, one [illegible]ing young women and the other for single men.

[illegible]ersity is at present in the Isle of Wight, [illegible]arn Windsor for a short time, and then go to [illegible], leaving the Prince of Wales, whose return is hourly expected, to do the honours of the season. [illegible]aid that financial reasons have had something to do [illegible] his royal highness's prolonged tour, but be this as it [illegible] is felt that if the cuties of royalty are to be dele[illegible] some addition should be made to the Prince's in[illegible] and this expense can hardly be saved from the [illegible]—*Home News, May 7.*

THE GRIEVANCE OF THE LATE BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Gazette."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the retention of the name of Major-General Sir William Coghlan on the list of effective colonels of the late Bombay Artillery has not only been noticed as an act of injustice by the Bombay Press, but that you have been good enough to give insertion to letters on the subject in your columns. The injustice is so manifest to every one who knows the case that I feel sure his Royal Highness the colonel of the regiment only requires his attention drawn to it to see it remedied. A Royal Warrant, dated War Office, June 15, 1864, directs separate lists of generals of Indian Artillery and Engineers to be formed, and in carrying this out in the Bombay Presidency, two officers are found both occupying exactly the same position in their respective corps, being colonels, colonels-commandant, and major-generals at the same time. These officers are Major-Generals H. B. Turner, R. E., and W. M. Coghlan, R. A. On the formation of the R. E. List Major-General Turner is removed from the effective colonels and promotions made in his place; whilst on the formation of the R. A. list under the same warrant, Major-General Coghlan is retained among the effective colonels of Royal Artillery, and promotion in his place withheld. This is a plain statement of facts which cannot be denied, and if his Royal Highness, the colonel of both regiments will be good enough to ask the deputy adjutant-generals of both services at Horse Guards to explain how this occurred, I shall be greatly obliged to him, and he will add to the obligation by publishing their answers. Various reasons are given for withholding the promotion from the late Bombay Artillery, such as "Fear of supercession on the part of the old Royal Artillery, which is carefully watched by the Royal Artillery Staff at Horse Guards," "Economy on the part of the authorities at the Indian Office, which is carefully looked to by Major-Genral Pearse and others." These reasons may be true or untrue, but, as his Royal Highness is colonel of all the regiments of Royal Artillery, and his love of fair play proverbial, I trust his notice may be attracted to Major-General Coghlan's case, and justice done in the matter, in spite of the influence of the old Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards or of economy at the India Office. The officers of the Royal Artillery are now running a race for promotion in their several lists, and it is to be hoped his Royal Highness will see that every available step is given as it occurs, whether it be in old Royal or old Indian Artillery, as nothing will tend so much as this to promote good feeling, unanimity, and *esprit de corps* among the amalgamated regiments of Royal Artillery.—Yours, &c., Unique.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The Royal Academy has opened its new Temple of Fame under the smiles of all the Graces. Nothing could be more splendid and glorious than the summer sunshine of the day, nothing more auspicious to inaugurate the first exhibition in the magnificent galleries and the completion of the fine building which Mr. Smirke, R.A., as the Architect of the Academy, has designed, than the brilliant assemblage of celebrities in literature, art, science, rank, beauty and fashion which crowded the ten spacious rooms of the Academy yesterday (April 30.) The New Royal Academy occupies that part of the Burlington-house site which fronts Burlington-gardens, but it also takes up that part of the fine old house of the Earls of Burlington which looks towards the courtyard which was so well known to every one who walked along Piccadilly by being enclosed from the street by a wall, which was once honoured by being called the finest wall in London. This part of the old house was spared for the sake of its good, honest old English stonework and is soon to be further dignified by being made the foundation for another story, in which will be built the official apartments and another fine gallery, to contain the diploma pictures painted by every Academician on his election. And what is most excellent with regard to these interesting pictures is that they will form an exhibition open to the public at all times without any payment. The present entrance is a temporary one, leading by a plain but exceedingly pleasant corridor from Piccadilly through the old hall of the house and up a flight of wide steps into the vestibule of the new building. The present facade looks towards Burlington-gardens, and gives a highly ornamental appearance to that hitherto rather dull street where the former mansion of the Marquis of Anglesey has for some years been put to the useful purpose of a branch bank of England. The style which Mr. Smirke has wisely chosen may be described as Italian of the chaste and classic order, with arched windows and round columns and recessed arcades in the basement, in which are statues of kings and patrons of the arts. As the names are not yet carved upon the pedestals of these we will not venture to pronounce upon the identity of the personages they stand for. On the parapet, however, the architect has carried out his idea more completely, and here we have twelve life-size statues striking against the sky line in very imposing and highly ornamental effect. These are not figures of great sculptors and painters, but of those great men of the past who have advanced civilization and human culture and thus contributed to the rise of art and the resources of the painter.

Those who see placed here Archimedes, Plato, Aristotle, Galen, Cicero, Justinian, supported on

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of Judges of the Profession to which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd MAY, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed upon very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.
THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to the notice of persons in need of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are mostly pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.
JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.
CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.
THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.
JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would accordingly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.
G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and members of my family with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.
WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as a skilful Optician from my own experience.
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.
GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.
HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London,
House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.
JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.
G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.
EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surpassingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street. Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 19, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover. Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.
HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to their comfort and benefit I have derived from them.
ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most cheerfully recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.
EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses, I therewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.
JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.
G. SHAKESPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realised all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.
March 29, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.
March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.
March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.
H. WEARMOUTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.
West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C. FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having tried Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.
J. W. SPENCER.
Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 5th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.
JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.
13 Crescent, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

MR. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the office of the Marine Storekeeper H. M.'s Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of Iron Work and Tanks, returned from Abyssinian Expedition. Also 100 tons of Coal Dust at Butcher's Island. Apply to the undersigned.
C. CHRISTIAN, Lieut.,
Assistant, for Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Liquidators are prepared to make a fourth distribution of the assets by a payment of Rs. 7½ per share, payment of which on production of the share certificates can be obtained on application to Sir Charles Forbes & Co., No. 1 Rampart Row West.

JOHN DIXON,
H. R. CORMACK, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th May, 1869.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduced rates to European ports without medicalexamination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF GRANT ROAD NEW STATION.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND FARES.

On and after June 1st the Grant Road New Station will be opened, and the temporary station, situated at Bellasis Road, will be closed. On the same day an alteration will take place in the running of trains. The rates for ordinary and periodical tickets between Bandora and Bombay and intermediate stations will also be altered. For full particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Upcountry Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the carrying of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Smithy and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

BANK of BOMBAY, in LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK.

I hereby give notice, that on the 30th day of June, 1869, I shall be prepared to make a first distribution of the Assets of the Bank at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

Proprietors who wish to take up their proportionate allotment of the "Reserved Issue" of shares in the New Bank of Bombay must make their dividend warrants payable to the Secretary and Treasurer of that Bank in part payment of said shares.

I also give notice, that for purposes of convenience, the transfer books will be closed from the 19th June to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.
W. RODGER, Liquidator.
Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, Bombay, 19th May, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that with reference to the terms of the Articles of Association as to the Reserved Issue of shares of this Bank, holders of shares in the Old Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be entitled, upon proper application being made by them or on their behalf on or before the 30th day of June next, to the Directors of this Bank, to receive one share of such Reserved Issue for every two shares then held by them in the Old Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation).

Those shares will be credited with Rs. 100 per share, which sum the Liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay has advised he will be in a position to pay previous to issue, being part of Rs. 500 to be hereafter called up on the said shares.

Forms of application may be obtained at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hoosain Noor Mahomed, lately trading under the firm and style of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Company, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Heeralall and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3rd day of June, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order and direction of the Trustee, the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Insolvents, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, and premises standing thereon, situate in Chinch Bunder Row, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1125, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,353, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder Row, on or towards the north by the house of Pudanund Bapsajee, and on or towards the south partly by the house of Zoorura Nuckwa and partly by a vacant piece of ground formerly belonging to the said insolvents Fazul Noor Mahomed and Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and which said piece of land, messuage, and premises stand equitably mortgaged by the said Insolvents to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Heeralall & Co., Auctioneers, No. 9 Hummum Street.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1869.
W. J. ADAMS,
Trustee to the above Estate.

MUNSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery of goods, in the case of Port orders remittance in full (covering, packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

DESSERT REQUISITES.

The Company are sole Agents, in this Presidency, for Dissard and Co.'s Dessert Novelties, as also for Menier's and Masson's Fancy Chocolates, from whom they receive periodical supplies, ensuring to the Consumer Dessert Delicacies in full perfection:—

DESSERT BISCUITS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Carlsbad Wafer	1 4	1 8
Eugenie, delicately flavoured with Vanilla ... ...1 lb. tins	1 2	1 4
Do. do. do. ...2 lbs. „	2 0	2 4
Ginger Nuts ... ...1 lb. „	1 2	1 4
Do. do. ... ...2 lbs. „	1 12	2 0
Do. Waiers	1 4	1 8
Do. do. ...large ...	1 12	2 0
Lemon Dessert ... ...small ...	0 12	0 14
Mixed Fancy ... ...1 lb. ...	1 4	1 8
Do. do. ...2 lbs. ...	2 4	2 8
Nic-Nac, a Fancy Sweet Biscuit ...1 lbs. ...	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ...2 lbs. ...	1 8	1 12
Orange Dessert ... ...small ...	0 12	0 14
Palace Varieties, of 28 sweet rich kinds ...1 lb. ...	1 1	1 2
Pearl, slightly sweet ...1 lb. ...	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ...2 lbs. ...	1 8	1 12
Spice Nuts ...1 lb. ...	1 4	1 8
Do. do. ...2 lbs. ...	2 0	2 4

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

The following Fancy Chocolates are indispensable for the Dessert or Wedding Breakfast Table:—

Alphabet.	Mexican.
Comte d'Anglettere.	Couleurs.
De Voyage.	Sante.
Grotesques.	Neapolitain.
Petits Mains.	Bonnes Aventures.
Rouge et Noire.	Croquettes Mignonnes.
Bon Bon.	Gu Batons.
Domino.	Vanilla, &c., &c.

Plain or in beautiful little fancy wrappers, and packed in white or coloured enamelled boxes, gold lettered and decorated, each from Rs. 1 to 5.

Chocolate Bon Bons, in wrappers bearing prettily painted figures in character... ...per lb. ... 6 0 7 0
Do. do. do., per tin case of ...4 lbs., ... 22 0 26 0

Chocolates in shapes and colours of cockchafers, frogs, cherries, strawberries, and other animals and fruits (colouring perfectly innocuous) per lb. 5 8 6 0
Do. do. per tin case of... ...4 lbs. ... 20 0 22 0

Flower Chocolates, red and white rose-buds and blossoms (very pretty) ...per lb. ... 6 0 7 0
Do. do. do., per tin case of...4 lbs. ... 22 0 25 0

Chocolate Sante, by Menier and Co., in yellow wrapper 0 12 0 14
Do. Sante, do. superfine, in red wrapper... 1 2 1 4
Do. Vanilla, do. extra fine, in white do. ... 1 6 1 8

CHINA PRESERVES.

Preserved in best Sugar Candy only, and imported direct.
Chow-Chow, Ginger, Orange 3 0 3 8

CRACKERS: BON BON COSSAQUES.

Motto Crackers, bottles of 3 dozen, by Dissard & Co.		2 2	2 8
Do.	do. by Crosse & Blackwell.	1 12	2 8
Do.	do. French Fancy per lb.	5 0	6 0
Do.	do. do. in 4 lb...boxes.	18 0	22 0
Do.	do. with Chocolate...per lb.	6 0	7 0
Do.	do. do. in 4 lb. boxes.	22 0	26 0
Do.	Silver, for WEDDINGS, TIED.		
WITH WHITE VELVET...per lb...		7 0	8 0
Do.	do. do. in 4 lb. boxes...	24 0	28 0

PRESERVED FRUITS.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
Received direct from Nice.

Beautiful Fancy Boxes, containing an assortment (imported and on hand only from October to May) each from	2 0 to 6	0
Apricot, Assorted Fruits, Cherry in bottles, by Musso, of Nice		
Greengage, Orange, Peach, in bottles, by Forestier	2 8	2 12
Pear, Plum, &c. &c. ... ... per bottle		
Assorted Mixed Fruits, by Dissard	2 4	2 12

FRUITS IN BRANDY.
By Crosse and Blackwell.

Apricot, Assorted, Cherry...		
Greengage, Orange, Peach...	per small bot.	1 8 1 12
Pear, Plum, &c. &c....		

FRUITS IN NOYEAU.
By Crosse and Blackwell.

Apricot, Assorted, Cherry...		
Greengage, Plum, Peach...	per small bot.	1 8 1 12
Pear, Orange, &c. &c....		

FRUIT SYRUPS, FOR THE PREPARATION OF ICES.

Black Currant, Ginger, Lemon, Orange, Sweet and Seville Orange, Pine Apple, Raspberry, Raspberry Vinegar, Red Currant, and Strawberry ...	By Musso & Co., Nice. 1 12 2 0	
	By Simsbury. 2 8 3 0	
	By Barnes & Co. 1 4 1 8	
	By Wright & Co. 2 0 2 8	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of COALS.—Tenders for the supply of best Steam Coals for the use of this Company's Presses, from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 31st instant. Full particulars of the conditions under which the contract will be entered into can be ascertained on application to the Managers.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ROBINSON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Auction, at noon, on Tuesday next, the 1st of June, the following Vessels belonging to the Harbour Defences Flotilla:—
Steamer Pleiad.
A Sailing Barge.
A Cutter.

The sale will take place at the Harbour Defences Workshops at Mazagon.

Terms—Cash; and the vessels to be removed without delay.

Permission to view the Vessels, which are now afloat off the Mazagon Workshops, will be granted, and all further particulars furnished on application to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES.
Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

THE POONA HOTEL.

TO BE OPENED BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay that they have arranged to open a new Hotel in Poona. A fine commodious new building, close to the Bund, with large compound from the Bungalow to the river side, has been secured, and is now being fitted up in first-rate style. Further notice will be given as to the date of opening.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, to the effect that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will. The Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of he first quality.

FORT HOTEL, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE ABOVE HOTEL, essentially a first-class Establishment, is designed for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families who have hitherto had to seek such accommodation in the one or two large Hotels in the Fort, there being no Establishment of the kind sufficiently comfortable or commodious within the limits of the Fort.

The Hotel is centrally situated, being in one of the blocks known as "Sassoon's Buildings," Elphinstone Circle; commands a magnificent view of the Shipping in the Harbour; is adjacent to the Town Hall and most of the Public Offices; and is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Station at Boree Bunder, of the Custom House and Apollo Bunders. Gentlemen who, whether on business or pleasure, desire daily to reside in the Fort, can thus secure the advantages of a really comfortable home without having to meet the exhorbitant charges of Hotel Keepers for conveyance hire, which may well be said to double the cost of hotel residence in Bombay.

The Proprietors confidently recommend the Viands supplied at the Fort Hotel as being unsurpassed in quality by any establishment of the kind in Bombay; whilst the Wines, Beers, Liquors, &c., will be found to be of the most excellent description ever imported into Bombay.

The Proprietors would especially draw attention to the large and elegantly furnished Dining Room, the Sleeping Apartments, and the Sitting Rooms of the Hotel, which will be found unequalled by any Hotel in the Fort in respect to cleanliness and comfort, being fitted with every convenience for Families as well as Single Gentlemen.

First-class Thurston's Billiard Tables are on the premises; but so far removed from the Apartments allotted to Families, that no annoyance need be apprehended.

Tiffins and Dinners supplied to the Public, either at the Table d'Hote or in Private Rooms, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable Charges.

Travellers are requested to telegraph, or otherwise communicate by Post, of their intention to engage Apartments, when every arrangement to insure comfort will be made; and Carriages will be kept in waiting at the Railway Stations, and every assistance will be afforded by the Proprietors' Servants for the safe conveyance of their Luggage, &c.

KERSHAW'S
LILY WATER

is a perfect restorer of Grey Hair to its original colour, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents baldness, cleanses and cools the head, removes dandriff and scurf, contains neither oil, dye, nor mercury.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single Bottles	... 2	4 2 8
Double Bottles...	... 4	8 5 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BILLIARD KIT.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, BAGATELLE (Real African Ivory),	1½ inch...set	32 0	36 0
Do. do. do.	1¾ „	40 0	45 0
Do. do. do.	1¾ „	44 0	50 0
Do. do. do.	1¾ „	50 0	56 0
Do. do. do.	1¾ „	54 0	60 0
Do. do. do.	1¾ „	56 0	64 0
Do. BILLIARD do.	1¾ „	19 8	22 0
Do. do. do.	2 „	22 8	25 0
Do. do. do.	2 1/16 „	24 0	27 0
Do. do. do.	2¼ „	26 8	30 0
Do. do. do.	2 3/16 „	32 0	36 0
Do. do. do.	2½ „	40 0	45 0
Do. do. do.	2 7/16 „	90 0	102 0
Do. do. do.	2¾ „	105 0	120 0
Do. do. do.	2½ „	130 0	150 0
Do. PYRAMID ...	...from	180 0	to 209 0
BOXES, Mahogany, to keep pool Balls	...each	7 0	8 0
BASKETS, for Pool...	...	5 8	6 0
CLOTH, Superfine for Thurston's full size Billiard Table, enough to cover Table and Cushions, *including new pockets*, in tin case...	...	120 0	135 0
CUSHIONS, Finest Spanish Mahogany, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine cloth...	...	each 300 0	350 0
CUES, Billiard, Thurston's and Burrough's Best	...	7 8	8 0
CUE TIPS, Best French	... per dozen	1 12	2 0
CHALK, Best in Sticks	... „	2 8	3 4
CEMENT, hard, in Sticks	... „	3 0	3 8
Do. Liquid, Thurston's	... each	1 10	2 0
FRAMES for Pyramid	...	5 8	6 0
LAMP, Central Revolving, for Thurston's Billiard Table, with Pumkah Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete...each		400 0	450 0
MARKING Boards for Pool	...	40 0	45 0
Do. do. Billiards (Roller Principle)	„	70 0	80 0
RECEIVERS (Money) for Pool	...	50 0	55 0
RULES, Framed, Thurston's, for Billiards	... „	13 8	15 0
Do. do. do. Pool	... „	10 8	12 0
Do. do. do. Pyramid	... „	10 8	12 0
TRIANGLES, Mahogany, to keep Pool and Pyramid Balls	... „	5 8	6 0
TABLE, Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet long, Complete with Cues and Balls	...	300 0	340 0

(Without the billiard top the lower portion forms a handsome mahogany table, with spare feet to increase its height.)

SLATE BAGATELLE BOARDS
With stand complete

Ten feet long	350	0	400 0
Eight „	270	0	300 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES
of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.
CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ inch ...per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4¼, and 4½ inch ...per pair	9 0	10 0

CONCAVE
For relief of short sight.
(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin...	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin...	27 0	30 0

CONVEX:
For the assistance of aged or long sight.
(The power of these increases contrary to the numbers—from 60 to 5.)

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin...	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin...	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES
Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord	1 2	1 4
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell...	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring... ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold ...per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,
Of carefully selected and perfect Glass.
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED

EYE PRESERVERS.		
Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0

GOGGLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece; in tin case complete ...per pair	3 0	3 8

RAILWAY SPECTACLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and Coloured Eye Piece: mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0

SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES:

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0

READING MAGNIFIERS:

For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of Manuscript or small print:— Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter ...Each from	4 8	to 20 0

EYE SHADES.

Single Green Silk ...Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk ... „	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown or Green... ... ... „	4 8	5 0

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages...Each	13 8	15 0

A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

LAVENDER WATERS,
distilled from the
FINEST MITCHAM LAVENDER FLOWERS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
SAINSBURY'S, Perfumed... ...each	1 8	1 12
Do. do., double bottles... „	2 10	3 0
SMYTH AND NEPHEW'S, original black bottles ... ... „	5 8	6
Do. do. super, in stoppered white glass bottles ... ... „	7 8	8 0
TREACHER'S, Compound, ... „	1 12	2 0
Do. do., double bottles... „	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCAN